used

61-1941

ARKANSAS

afro-American.
Baltimore, Maryland

3 Shot as Soldiers Riot in Little Rock

OCT 11 1941

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) —Two members of the Ninety-second Engineer Regiment from Fort Wood, Mo., and a civilian were shot and half a dozen other persons injured in a riot in the colored business section here on Tuesday in which about 100 soldiers were involved.

Pvts. George Wheeler of Perrin, Fla., and Virgil Watkins of Umatilla, Fla., are the soldiers and Clarence Kays the civilian who suffered gunshot wounds. A beer tavern and several adjacent establishments were almost demolished before thirty policemen quelled the disturbance.

Following a joint investigation by Col. S. G. Fairfield, commander at Camp Robinson, where the troops are stationed for maneuvers, and local police, a civilian is being held on charge of assault with intent to kill, four soldiers are charged with disturbing the peace and several persons are being held for questioning. Members of the unit have been ordered confined to the camp area for an indefinite period.

61-1941

CALIFORNIA

used

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

RACE RIOTING SPREADS AFTER DANCE IN TOWN

Blame Jealousy Of Whites For Outbreaks Between Blue And Red Armies

By LAWRENCE F. LaMAR

LOS ANGELES. — Members of the invading "Blue army" returning from a recent successful assault on the "Red army" defending Fort Lewis, Washington, this week told of rioting between Negro and white soldiers which broke out during a dance given them by citizens of the town of Point View, Oregon.

SEP 20 1941

The trouble started, they said, when white soldiers, members of the 19th Engineers, objected to Negro soldiers attending the dance with white girls in the little Oregon town. Many fist fights continued on the return down the coast until Fort Ord, where some 40,000 soldiers are quartered, was reached.

At outbreak of the trouble, a white officer, member of the 19th Engineers, who objected to the presence of Negro soldiers at the dance and began taking their names and outfit numbers, was knocked down and beaten.

SEP 26 1941

All Negro members of the 47th Quartermasters Corps, Companies A, B and C who were present at the dance at the time, are said to be under suspicion and may be subject to disciplinary measures.

61-1941 D.C.

used

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
August 16, 1941

Capital Fears Race Riots

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The House approved legislation today to provide 100 additional metropolitan police for the City of Washington after Rep. Rankin (D., Miss.), asserted "we will have the greatest race riots this country has ever seen unless we give police protection to the white people of the District."

Rankin said there had been "19 cases since Jan. 1 in which ravages by Negro men on white women have been accomplished, there have been 65 cases of attempted rape reported, and probably 100 not reported."

Rep. Woodrum (D., Va.), said the $173,375 authorized to pay the new policemen would come from District funds.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Negroes Going On Rampage Rumors Throws D. C. White Folk Into Race Scare

SEP 20 1941

Hotel Men, Restaurant Keepers Hold Hasty Conference With Police Department

Maids Let Off Early

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—A false rumor had downtown Washington in a state of jitters bordering on the hysterical Labor day when some moron erroneously tipped off the police that Negroes had planned a demonstration following the big parade held on that day.

Hotel owners learned through this same tip that Negroes planned to invade the restaurants and public places along Pennsylvania avenue Labor day afternoon and create scenes if they were not given service.

A hasty conference between hotel owners and police followed, with the result that every hotel lobby in Washington was filled with plainclothesmen fully armed and expecting trouble.

SEP 20 1941

Early Monday morning one of the few hotels which has colored help on the floor and in the dining room, the colored chief of service was called into the manager's office and apprised of the pending situation.

He was advised to neither say nor do anything—the police were on hand to take care of the situation. He was further told to have his crew warned of the impending difficulty, but for them to take no part in it.

Although the hotel men knew of the situation, nothing was said of it until the chief of police, newly appointed, told a mass meeting last Sunday the story in the course of a meeting in protest of police brutality.

The rumor which had been given widespread circulation in the downtown area caused white employers in the suburban areas to dismiss colored domestics early in the afternoon to avoid any demonstrations which might have occurred. Fortunately, no untoward incident occurred to precipate trouble for which the whites were looking and the unsuspecting Negroes went about their business as usual.

61-1941

ILLINOIS

used

The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Thirty Injured In Race Riot

Ghosts of Chicago's race riot haunt Philadelphia when ducking of a 14 year old Negro by white youths at a swimming pool brought JUL 4 1941 race rioting which flared for hours during the night in teeming North Philodelphia. More than a score of persons were injured.

Fifty police cars and several hundred patrolmen rushed into the troubled zone in answer to six riot calls stemming from a free-for-all battle at the Athletic Recreation Center pool used by whites and Negroes at different times. Thousands of persons gathered about streets, but few actually engaged in the m[illegible] 4 1941

The pool is located between a Negro community of 87,000 and a white section. Police Supt. Howard P. Sutton reported ill-feeling had existed since two Negro life guards were assigned last week for full time duty.

61-1941

MISSISSIPPI

Negro Labor News

Houston, Texas

WHITE CITIZENS ATTEMPT TO KILL NEGRO UNION MOVE

SEP 13 1941

LOUISVILLE, Miss. — (ANP) — Negroes will not be unionized in this prejudiced little town if leading white citizens can help it.

A Negro and a white man are in serious condition and several others are nursing bruises as the result Tuesday night of a race riot in which an armed mob of 300 white business and professional men chased from the streets 200 Negroes who were attempting to enter the courthouse for an A. F. of L. union organization meeting.

The seriously wounded men were Emmett Pendergast, white, an employe of the Southern Natural Gas Company, shot in the leg, and a man named Brown, shot and cut. The latter was not among those seeking to form the union but happened to be on the street when the mob decided to chase into hiding all Negroes found on local thoroughfares.

Sheriff Ingorant of Riot

Sheriff W. B. Holman could not be reached but members of his family said he ''knew nothing'' of the riot.

The trouble began with the arrival here from Birmingham of J. C. Barrett, white, A. F. of L. organizer, bent on unionizing employes of the D. L. Fair Lumber Company here. On the night of August 25, he held an open meeting in the courthouse attended by about 300 men, of whom around 225 were colored.

After the initial meeting, an organization meeting was scheduled for Tuesday night at the courthouse. No secret was made of the purpose. But when the hour approached, a mob formed around the entrance and refused to allow anybody to go inside. When the number of Negroes increased, arguments developed and were quickly followd by fist fights.

SEP 13 1941

The armed mob then decided not only to refuse the workers admittance but to chase them off the streets. The entire town was thrown into an uproar. Next day, however, citizens refused to discuss the affair.

Barrett was not seen during the fighting. However, he did not check out of his hotel until the following morning. He left no forwarding address.

It was also learned that Barrett left Bruce, Miss., hurriedly last Friday when an attempt to organize employes of the E. L. Bruce Co. lumber mill there was met with an invitation from a group of men to leave town

61-1941

NORTH CAROLINA

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

9 Hurt In Gun Battle

Alleged Bus Disorder Blamed; All Leaves Cancelled

AUG 7 1941

(Special to Tribune)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. — (Wednesday)—This town was as tense as could be today, as everybody talked of the gun battle between white and colored soldiers which ended in two killings early this morning. Several soldiers were also wounded.

As a result of the outburst, the 4,000 Negro soldiers have had all leaves cancelled; several of the men of the 76th and 77th Coast Artillery are in the post hospital, and this overgrown city is wondering what next.

The dead are:

Ned Turman, a Negro soldier, according to local police; Military policeman E. L. Hargrove, a native of San Antonio, Texas.

The injured included seven colored soldiers, according to local authorities, and two military policemen, Edgar Katzman and W. W. Smith.

Outbreak in Bus

Detective Roy Goodwin, of Fayetteville, reported the trouble started when colored soldiers in a bus became disorderly on the way back to the fort; the bus driver called for police, and as the white MP's started to enter the all-Negro bus, some one grabbed an MP's gun. From then on scores of shots were fired and some 600 people gathered.

Hargrove died on his way to the hospital, while Truman was killed on the spot. An investigation has been started.

(The TRIBUNE reached both Fort Bragg and the Police Department of Fayetteville by long distance telephone Wednesday morning. Lieutenant Stansill of the fort's military police answered and first said that the Negro soldier killed was "unidentified." When he was pressed for further information on what led to the fighting, he said: "We can't give any information."

Detective Godwin of the Fayetteville police could not be reached and neither the chief of police, but the desk sergeant on duty said: "Everything is in the hands of the military police at Fort Bragg," and that "they will give you all the information."

(In the early police reports the dead Negro was listed as Ned Thurman, however).

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Ft. Bragg Bus Dispute Ends With Two Dead

AUG 7 1941

White "M. P.", Negro Soldier Listed as Victims

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. (ANS)—A colored soldier and a white military policeman were dead and six other soldiers wounded Wednesday as the results of an outburst of gunfire inside a private bus carrying 25 to 30 colored soldiers from Fayetteville to nearby Fort Bragg.

The dead were listed as Private Ned Turman, 27, of Ashton, S. C., a member of the Seventy-sixth Coast Artillery, and Sergeant Edwin L. Hargraves, 20, white of Corsicana, Texas, a military policeman.

Private Allen E. Katzman, white, 22, of Sheridan, Pa. also a military policeman, was the most seriously injured, being shot through the neck.

Fort Bragg authorities announced that all leaves to Fayetteville for Negroes had been canceled. Colonel C. B. Elliott, commanding Fort Bragg, announced a board would make a prompt investigation, pending which he ordered the military police to refrain from discussing the affray.

Detective Roy Godwin, white, of Fayetteville, said he was told Hargraves, the white military policeman, intervened when a dispute arose concerning the bus fare and was kicked in the face by one of the passengers.

According to Detective Godwin, a scuffle ensued between the white sergeant and Turman in which Hargraves was killed with his own pistol and several shots fired. Then it was related, Sergeant Russell Owens, 25, of Hartley, Ky., another M. P., entered the bus and shot Turman.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

To Probe Riots Between Soldiers, And Civilians

AUG 31 1941

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 28 — City Manager James Wallace announced Tuesday that a committee of city and military officials met to investigate riots which broke out between soldiers of Camp Davis and the citizenry of Wilmington. Mayor Hargrove Bellamy and City Manager Wallace represented the city and Maj. Gen. Frederic Smith, commanding officer of Camp Davis, represented the camp.

The riot, which started when a bartender refused to serve beer to a soldier because he appeared drunk, involved approximately 300 soldiers and as many civilians. As a result of the brawl, five soldiers and six civilians had to be taken to the hospital for medical care.

AUG 31 1941

Wallace charged that policing of the city by military police from Camp Davis had been "very lax."

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

CITY MANAGER IN PROBE OF RIOTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

AUG 30 1941

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61-1941

NEW YORK

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

NAB PICKET IN NEAR RIOTING

125th Street Picket Is Arrested As Police Disperse Large Mob

SEP 6 1941

Harlem labor's growing pains almost brought another riot to town on Saturday night.

Only quick action on the part of police reserves of the 123rd street station dispersed a milling mob of some fifteen hundred people attracted to the vicinity of a hosiery and glove shop on 125th street when Ernestine McClendon, Harlem Labor Union picket, loudly charged the store proprietor with striking her.

Israel Jacoby, manager of the store which is embroiled in a labor controversy with the Harlem Labor Union, denied her accusation. In fact, he demanded her arrest. The woman refused to give her name and had to be taken to the station house forcibly and booked as "Jane Doe."

In court Tuesday, Miss McClendon's case was postponed until Sept. 8 and the defendant paroled in the custody of Attorney Vernal J. Williams, but as the parties were leaving the court, Patrolman Rubin Underwiser arrested James Lawson, former vice president of the Harlem Labor Union, charging that Captain Kelsey had ordered the arrest for inciting the crowd to riot Saturday night.

Crowd Wrecks Store

The case was tried at once and it was brought out in the course of Lawson's testimony that the crowd Saturday night wreaked havoc on both Milady and Roxy stores, with windows being broken out, goods thrown on the floor and causing them to close long before 10 p. m., the regular closing time. At 3 p. m. Tuesday they were still closed.

Lawson admitted that he was on the street that night having gone to the "Chock Full Of Nuts" store for lunch for the manager of the store for which he works and Magistrate Rothenberg dismissed the case for lack of evidence when neither Officer Underwiser nor a mounted cop could swear that Lawson caused the crowd to collect or disobeyed the officer's order to move on.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Growing Labor Pains Create Harlem Scene

Picket Claims Store Owner Struck Her

NEW YORK (SNS) —Harlem labor's growing pains almost brought another riot to town this week.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Army Keeps Mum About Oswego Riot

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Second Corps Area headquarters on Governors Island this week remained non-committal regarding a recent racial disturbance among soldiers at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y.

The incident, according to reliable reports, involved forcible ejection from the post hospital of several members of the 369th Coast Artillery Regiment who were left behind when the regiment was transferred to Camp Edwards, Mass., on September 3.

Delaware Whites Blamed

Members of the white 198th Coast Artillery Regiment, mostly from Delaware, were accused of these atrocities and of molesting members of a colored CCC unit encamped in the vicinity.

One victim of the hospital disorder is said to have been under treatment for a broken arm. A civilian barber employed at the post was allegedly threatened with bodily harm.

So far as could be learned, no official action has been taken to check the assaults, nor has any indication been given that disciplinary action will be taken.

Inquiry at the headquarters of Major Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, commander of the Second Corps Area, brought only the statement that "this office knows nothing whatsoever of that (meaning the outbreak). You might get in touch with the intelligence office."

The party answering in the intelligence office refused to identify himself. Asked what cognizance the commander's office is taking in connection with the reported disorders, he promised "to see what I can find out for you." After some delay he directed that contact should be made with the army information service.

Hoodlums, Perhaps

Call, however, had previously been made to the information service but brought nothing more than the comment that "several rumors have been heard but nothing could be nailed down."

The spokesman did hazard a guess that possibly "a bunch of Delaware hoodlums had gotten drunk and picked on the first persons they ran across, which happened to have been colored."

Tension Grows

Meanwhile resentment was mounting here over the entire situation as the reports gained circulation.

One report is that eight men remained at the Fort Ontario hospital. Another estimate is that there were at least fifteen "goldbricks," the term used by army men to describe those who fake illness just to duck training.

A popular opinion of the cause of the disturbance is that the 369th, whose general demeanor was complimented on several occasions, had made such a favorable impression with the white residents of Oswego that the Delaware whites resented it.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

RACE FEELING IN NEW YORK FLARES IN BRIEF RIOTING

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)—Police in four radio cars and a squad of detectives quelled a race roit in which after ten minutes of fighting a white soldier was killed and a score of persons suffered bruises. More than 100 men and women fought with fists, knives and bludgeons early Wednesday morning in the heart of the lower east side.

The slain soldier who died from a slashed throat had reproached a white woman whom he saw being acompanied by a colored man. Her escort struck the soldier and the fight attracted residents of a colored tenement nearby and white persons from bars, luncheons and dwellings. Police who carted off 20 white persons and an equal number of Negroes questioned them througtout the day in an attempt to discover the identity of the razor-wielder.

According to the testimony of Frank Stefkowski, 28, he and his soldier friend, Thomas J. Joyce. 25. a private attached to an anti-aircraft unit at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, stopped their car at 3 a. m Wednesday to get a drink. Joyce saw the couple and stopped them asking the woman:

''Are you with this man?''

Stefowski told police that the woman replied, ''You mind your own business,'' whereupon her escort attacked the soldier. Joyce was ''doing all right'' said Stefowski, but when two other colored men joined the fight the soldier's friend took a hand too. The street was soon in an uproar, and Joyce, fighting by Stefowski's side, collapsed.

Joyce died on the way to the hospital.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Talks About The Pier Tragedy--

Negroes Reveal Bitterness Over 'Crooked' Sale of Phony Tickets that Led to Deaths; See Jim Crow, Miserable Conditions as Issue

By Eugene Gordon

When Mr. Donald Durant had finished blasting "the crooks" and "the small-time gamblers" who counterfeit excursion tickets, thereby endangering the lives of innocent women and children, he began blasting conditions that made it necessary for 5,000 or more persons to try to crowd upon an excursion boat with space enough only for 2,000.

The time and the place were yesterday afternoon on the streets of Harlem. We were discussing the pier tragedy of two Sundays ago. Three middle-aged Negro working women were killed and more than 60 women and children were badly hurt. They were crushed when thousands who, hearing that "phoney" excursion tickets had been sold and that anybody might have one, got panicky, fearing the steamer, State of Delaware, might pull out and leave them stranded not only for that day but perhaps for the whole summer.

Some of those people had been saving since winter for that outing.

Mr. Donald Durant, a carpenter, of 26 W. 117th St., was typical of the persons questioned. He was unmerciful in laying into the "criminals" who set off the spark. But, like others, he saw deeper.

"It's a fact there's no place for colored people to go on boat excursions on Sunday, except to Hook Mountain, And they get tired of going there all the time. They used to be able to go to Woodcliff Park, at Poughkeepsie; but since those young fellows tried to break up the place a few Sundays ago, because they didn't like being refused a drink at a soda fountain, the park wouldn't admit our people any more."

So even if there had been no tragedy on the pier two Sundays ago, Mr. Durant added, there'd have been a smaller tragedy when the boat reached the park and had not been allowed to dock. It wasn't allowed to dock anyway, he said, but the people didn't notice it so much, on account of the terrible tragedy they had seen.

Miss Janice Thomas, whose personal appearance is a fine advertisement for her profession—she's a beauty specialist—thought at first that "rich colored people" ought to open up recreation places for the poorer Negroes. She recognized that the real solution lay in a united Negro-white movement to end Jim-Crow bars.

Mr. Elijah Wilson shines shoes beside the Hotel Theresa on Seventh Ave. He lives at 1437 Boston Road. He seemed already to have thought about it and he didn't have to stop to grope for ideas.

"The Odd Fellows, a big organization with hundreds of members give an excursion. Everybody wants to go, because they know they have a good time on the Odd Fellows' outings. All right. Well, with all those fake tickets a bunch of crooks sold at cut rates, that made matters worse. So the people stampeded when they heard the ticket they had might be phoney. And that's when the accident happened."

"Colored people ought to have more places to go to on these hot summer days." Mr. Wilson said. "That would make it harder for crooks to get away with selling fake tickets, because if there were more places to go, the tickets would be cheaper and the people would not take chances buying from these cut-rate guys on the streets."

What to do about it? Well, one man said, the Constitution gives us the right to petition. "Let's petition the Mayor to remedy this condition."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Cheated Negroes Stampede Pleasure Boat, Killing 3

NEW YORK, (AP)—Three women were crushed to death and 60 other persons were injured Sunday when 10,000 Negroes waiting to attend a Hudson river excursion stampeded after learning many of the tickets sold them were bogus.

More than three times the expected number showed up at the pier at 132nd street and Hudson river. In a gay mood, colorfully clad in their Sunday best for the day's outing and carrying heaping picnic baskets, they patiently lined up to board the steamer "City of Del[illegible]."

PUZZLED OFFICIALS

Puzzled officials of the Harlem lodge sponsoring the excursion had admitted 1,400 persons on the steamer before learning a reason for the huge throng—counterfeit tickets had been sold.

Learning of the discovery, the crowd stopped its good-natured jostling. Then a wave of hysteria swept through the jammed excursionists.

Fearful they would be left behind, they pushed forward in a mass, waving their tickets, shouting and shoving for a chance to board the vessel.

Patrolmen at the scene were powerless to stop the milling thousands, and before emergency police reserves arrived scores of the Negroes had been thrown against the pier gates and injured by the inexorable pressure from the excited, shouting throng behind them.

TRAMPLED BODIES

Finally police checked the stampede by ordering the excursion steamer to pull away from the pier. The crowd was quickly roped back and ambulances began rushing the injured to hospitals.

When the pier area was cleared the trampled bodies of three Negro women were found.

The pier was covered with hundreds of scattered picnic boxes, pieces of fried chicken, pocketbooks and articles of clothing.

Three Negroes Killed When Harlem Crowd Stampedes

60 Injured; 10,000 Have Tickets For Excursion; All but 1400 Are Counterfeit

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—(AP)—Three women were crushed to death and 60 other persons were injured Saturday when 10,000 negroes waiting to attend a Hudson river excursion stampeded after learning many of the tickets sold them were bogus.

More than three times the expected number showed up at the pier at 132nd street and Hudson river. In a gay mood, colorfully clad in their Sunday best for the day's outing and carrying heaping picnic baskets, they patiently lined up to board the steamer "State of Delaware."

Officials Puzzled

Puzzled officials of the Harlem lodge sponsoring the excursion had admitted 1400 persons on the steamer before learning a reason for the huge throng—counterfeit tickets had been sold.

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Lunches Scattered

When the pier area was cleared the trampled bodies of three negro women were found. They were Rose Grant, 50; Marion Worrell, 48, and Martha Murraine, 54.

The pier was covered with hundreds of scattered picnic boxes, pieces of fried chicken, pocketbooks and articles of clothing.

Saddened by the sudden tragic turn the excursion had taken, most of the negroes returned to their homes. Some 300 others, however, boarded the "State of Delaware" after it returned to the pier and the vessel pulled off upstream.

Police held 15 excursionists for questioning in an attempt to learn the source of the bogus tickets.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

52 Policemen Called To Quell Riot At Woodcliff Park When Elks Excursion Meets Jim Crow

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Woodcliff Amusement Park, scene of trouble, July 16 when the Abyssinian Baptist Church held its outing there, was the locale for a small riot Sunday when the Monarch Lodge of Elks, also of New York City, ran into discrimination at the park which finally ended in a free for-all fight before 52 policemen called to the scene were able to restore quiet and herd the excursionists back on the boat, the "State of Delaware."

Declaring that "this sort of disturbance will not be tolerated in Dutchess County," District Attorney Schwartz on Monday took steps with Sheriff Close to prevent a recurrence of the trouble at the park where damage estimated at over $500 was done in the fighting.

In the meantime, back in New York City, the Elks were contemplating legal action against park concessionaires whom they blamed for ruining their excursion.

The trouble at the Elk's outing was caused when part of the park was made available for the Elks and another part reserved for a white Poughkeepsie organization. There was no trouble between the Elks and the white organization, but merely between the Elks and the park concessionaires.

When one of the Elks asked for a glass of beer and was refused service, a fight ensued and when the fracas was over the tavern was all but wrecked, windows and glasses were smashed and several police cars damaged. It took three waves of policemen, first 15 deputies, then 22 city policemen and finally 15 state troopers, all acting together, to quiet the disorders. At firs it was anounced that all the members of the excursion committee would be placed under arrest but no formal charges were preferred when Attorney Pope B. Billups raised the question of the committee responsibility for the trouble.

James Carey, chairman of the general committee of Monarch Lodge, said:

"All of our contacts for the outing were made with Mr. Webber of the Wilson Lines. We are holding his company indirectly responsible for the outrage that took place. Mr. Webber assured me as late as Sunday when he accompanied us on the trip that everything would be o. k."

Mr. Webber of the Wilson Line said that his company would carry no more Negro excursions to Woodcliff Park so long as the present discriminatory policy at the park exists.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Whites, Negroes in Clash; 369th Private Chased Out Hospital

(Special Correspondence)

OSWEGO, N. Y. — Marauding bands of white soldiers from Delaware instituted "reign of terror" here last week and threats of most serious outbreaks hung over the townspeople as increasing incidents of anti-Negro activity were reported. The absence of all but a few of the 369th Coast Artillery AA regiment, crack Harlem outfit now in Fort Edwards, Mass., for field maneuvers, is believed to have encouraged the outbursts.

A dozen white soldiers are said to have invaded the post hospital at nearby Fort Ontario and forcibly ejected a young member of the 369th who had been left behind convalescing from a broken arm.

The Negro barber working in the army post was chased off his job.

Whitey, famous for the Whitey Lindy Hoppers of Harlem's Savoy Ballroom, who has a troupe here was reported to have been threatened with bodily harm unless he and his employees leave town in two weeks.

So bitter is the feeling of the Southern white soldiers, it is said, that white soldiers at the post from New York, who are friendly with Negroes have been threatened and confined to the guard house by their prejudiced superior officers.

Colored civilians here are openly fearful of further trouble as the Delaware soldiers continue to show open animosity against every Negro they see. A number of clashes have already occurred, according to report, and a serious general riot is feared at any time unless high military authorities intervene.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Condition of four members of the 369th Coast Artillery AA regiment, severely burned in the explosion of a field kitchen near here last week was reported fair Wednesday. The four are Privates Walter Durham, 34, and Emerson Wilkins, 25, both of Harlem, and Sergeant Raymond Galmore and Private Ray Bailey, 22, both of Brooklyn.

The four received their injuries while preparing supper for the rest of their detachment during a halt on the outfit's march to Fort Edwards, Mass.

Ducking Boy in Pool Starts a Race Riot

By the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2—Ducking of a 14-year-old Negro by white youths at a swimming pool brought on race rioting which flared for hours last night in North Philadelphia. More than a score, all white, were injured.

Fifty police cars and several hundred patrolmen answered six riot calls.

The pool was between a Negro community of 87,000 and a white section. Negroes swim for an hour and a half then give up the pool to the whites for the same length of time. They were quitting the water early last night when the boy was ducked. Fist and knives were used freely as were milk bottles, bricks, stones, baseball bats and pokers.

Police took over the neighborhood for the night.

The disturbance attracted thousands of spectators from all parts of the city but only a few actually engaged in the fighting. Fists and knives were used at the beginning of the melee and three white boys were slashed before police arrived.

After the first skirmish was dispelled and the pool closed for the day, outbursts continued in the section between groups with the combatants wielding milk bottles, bricks, stones, baseball bats and pokers. Police Captain Robert Strange said between 20 and 30 persons were hurt, all white.

The pool at which the trouble started is between a colored community of 87,000 and a white section. Police Superintendent Howard P. Sutton reported that bad feeling began on the part of the whites when two colored lifeguards were assigned to full duty

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Police Hands Off in Riot Over Attack on Girl, 12

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Relations Strained Over A Week

Score Injured As Hundreds Of Policemen Called

PHILADELPHIA—A smothering ill feeling between the races here in the North Philadelphia section that has been steadily growing for more than a week, according to police, was fanned into a climax yesterday when a group of white youths ducked a fourteen-year-old colored boy at a neighborhood swimming pool.

More than a score of persons were injured in the rioting which followed far into the night.

Six riot calls brought fifty police cars and several hundred patrolmen into the trouble area to check the free-for-all battle at the Athletic Recreation Center pool used by both races at different periods.

PHILADELPHIA

A race riot stemming from an alleged vicious attack on a 12-year-old girl reportedly flared in South Philadelphia for several hours Friday night while police prowl cars cruised the vicinity without intervening, according to eyewitnesses.

Police, however, denied knowledge of any such disturbance that night, although the scene of the riot was said to have been at Ninth and Washington Avenue, three blocks from the Seventh and Carpenter Streets stationhouse.

Child's Clothes Torn Off

The girl, Marie Riggs, of 1026 Washington Avenue, next to the eldest of eight children, was beaten, scratched, bitten on the cheek and had all of her clothes torn off as she gathered wooden boxes from in front of stores on Ninth Street near Washington Avenue for her crippled mother.

An unidentified truck driver threw a coat around the child and she ran home crying. She told her mother, Mrs. Lavinia Osborne, that a white woman, not a store owner, had objected to her taking the boxes and had attacked her. She was treated at Pennsylvania Hospital for the bite and other bruises.

Battle Rages for Hours

This was about 6 p.m. The incident is said to have been the basis for fighting which broke out that evening about 9 p.m. in the section, heavily populated by Italians, raged furiously for about an hour and continued sporadically for a long while afterward.

According to usually reliable sources, some forty persons participated in the riot. No serious injuries were reported, although many suffered minor bruises and lacerations.

Police Pass the Buck

Mrs. Osborne, bedridden for three years and now only able to move about her bare apartment with the aid of cruthces, said her daughter had never had any trouble before when she and her friends went to gather wood to be used for a fire.

The mother, whose sole support of her brood comes from mothers' assistance, said she was informed by police that if she wished to prosecute the woman who attacked her daughter a warrant would have to be sworn out and has no way to get to City Hall.

Her daughter, she said, can identify the attacker.

61-1941

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia, S C Record
April 22, 1941

Rumors Are Costly.

Sunday's disturbance at Fort Jackson between CCC boys and Negro quartermaster troops demonstrates how serious unfounded rumors frequently lead masses of people into difficult situations.

Most accounts of the incident—some CCC boys ducked a soldier in a lake where none of them was supposed to be—indicate that the matter was smoothed over until the rumor factory went into action. With each telling, the incident—which was nothing more than a boys' prank on a sunny Sunday afternoon—grew in seriousness until men elsewhere in the reservation heard about it and believed the worst.

And they prepared to act. That the incident was quelled without serious injury to anyone is a tribute to both the officers in charge and to the understanding of the soldiers who had marched over to the CCC area with the intention of "cleaning" out the quartermaster troops.

Columbia, S C Record
April 22, 1941

Probe Pushed Into Fort Riot

Officers Seek Causes Of Sunday Incident And If Anyone Was At Fault

A formal investigation into the clash between white CCC boys and Negro soldiers which occurred Sunday afternoon and night at intervals at Fort Jackson was begun today, Lieut. Col. Frank L. Whitaker, post executive, said.

The investigation, which will be very thorough, will seek to determine the persons at fault, who stirred up the trouble, why the boys were swimming in the YMCA lake in which they had been forbidden to go, and all other facts in the case, officials said.

Fighting broke out between Negro soldiers of the 48th Quartermaster regiment and the white CCC boys Sunday afternoon when one of the Negro soldiers was "ducked" under the water. Fistfights and stone-throwing continued at intervals until late Sunday night.

Officers said that except for one soldier who had been treated in the station hospital, no one was hurt badly in the clash. However, a thorough investigation will be made into all phases of the incident.

Everything at the fort had returned to its routine schedule yesterday morning and matters were still quiet, and apparently all over, today.

The CCC boys and the Negro soldiers had been living in the same area, the old 8th Division cantonment. Soon a permanent camp for the 600 CCC boys at the fort will be completed near the new rifle range and the present area will be turned over entirely to the Negro soldiers. More than 1,000 Negro troops are scheduled to be placed in this area by June.

The most serious aspect of the clash which threatened when a large group of 30th Division soldiers began a march on the Negro camp was settled by Lieut. Col. Lewis A. Page, post provost marshal, who explained the situation to the Southern soldiers. Satisfied, the soldiers returned to their camp and a serious incident was averted. Officials said that wild rumors which had circulated around the camp had caused the soldiers to begin their march on the Negro camp, but when these stories were found to be false, the troops returned to their camp.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Race Soldiers, White CCC Boys Clash In S.C.

APR 29 1941

FORT JACKSON, S. C. (ANP) —Following a quarrel which ensued when a white CCC worker pushed one of the soldiers from the colored 48th Quartermaster regiment under the water in a YMCA lake where they were swimming Sunday, intermittent skirmishes took place throughout the afternoon and night. Officials of the past report, however, that everything is now under control and that affairs are "continuing as usual."

Lieut. Col. Lewis A. Page said no serious injuries were reported, but one man was carried to the hospital for treatment and then released. He said that as many as 350 soldiers lined up defensively in their area Sunday night "because they heard a gang was coming from the CCC camp to attack them." The attack did not materialize.

APR 29 1941

The trouble, Page asserted, did not look like a race matter "or any thing like that", although there were some incidents of rock throwing and individual ightng.

As a precautionary measure no one was allowed to leave the camp for a time, the roads leading into the area were guarded and military policemen and a detachment of soldiers from the camp were stationed in various sections of the reservation.

All Negro troops in nearby Columbia for the week-end were picked up during the afternoon and night and carried to the fort by military police in a preventive movement..

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Negro Soldiers And White CCC Boys Clash

Officials Quell Disturbance After Intermittent Sirmishes During Afternoon

MAY 3 1941

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Civil Liberties Union Moves To Quell Dallas Bombing; Demand Action

Believes Race Riots Will Develop If Department of Justice Does Not Take a Hand

OFFERS $1,000 REWARD

DALLAS.—(ANP)—The wave of terrorism and violence against Negro citizens here received a sharp setback this week when word was received that the powerful American Civil Liberties Union had moved to their defense.

The Civil Liberties union in a stirring message to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and another to United States Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle called on these two officials for prompt federal action in the acute racial situation existing in Dallas. In addition, the union posted an offer of $1,000 reward for information leading to the imprisonment of those responsible for the bombing and burning of at least 16 homes in an attempt to prevent Negroes from occupying legally acquired property.

"Only the intervention of the department of justice," the union warned the acting attorney general, "can prevent race riots of serious proportions in the immediate future."

In a letter to Mr. Biddle, a copy of which was forwarded to President Roosevelt, the union pointed out that in addition to acts of violence against Negro homes since last fall, a white South Dallas group has openly threatened "death and murder" if the Lincoln High school is reopened in September as a Negro school.

Efforts to enlist the aid of Texas state and municipal authorities to deal with the situation have been futile, the union told Washington, "due more to their unwillingness than to their inability to cope with conditions."

For this reason the union has appealed to the federal authorities for an immediate investigation of the Dallas race crisis, and has urged the department of justice to proceed against those responsible for the attacks on Negro homes on the grounds that they are "violating federal statutes guaranteeing all citizens the equal protection of the law."

The facts of the Dallas race crisis which the American Civil Liberties union furnished to President Roosevelt and Acting Atty. Gen. Biddle are as follows:

Since September, 1940, when 400 Negro families were forced to find new homes because of the federal housing project, the Negroes of Dallas and those whites who are willing to deal with them have been subjected to a series of attacks "unprecedented in intensity, frequency and boldness."

So far there have been 13 bombings, one fire of suspected incindeniary origin, and three firings upon Negro homes.

A list of 19 specific acts of violence against Dallas Negro property owners was submitted by the union to the federal authorities. The list gives the names of the owners, the location of the properity and the details of the violence. All details were authenticated by a member of the board of directors of the union who visited the area affected.

There have been no arrests, according to the union, and no action by the local authorities beyond an atempt, soon abandoned, to establish "segregated" districts and to threaten Negroes into taking up residence in those districts.

Recently white citizens of South Dallas openly threatened bloodshed if the Lincoln High school is reopened this fall as a Negro school. At a meeting of the board of education, a South Dallas delegation announced it would form a guard around the building to keep Negro children out. The Dallas Morning News of July 9 reported that at this stormy board session "there was much talk of death and murder if this situation continues."

"These acts of violence," the union's letter to Biddle continues, "constitute a conspiracy calling for federal action. The persons responsible for the bombing and other acts of violence are clearly guilty of violating Section 51, Title 18 of the U. S. code. Furthermore, we believe that failure of the state and municipal authorities to provide adequate police protection for the persons and property of Dallas Negroes, at the same time furnishing such protection to the white citizens, constitutes a denial of equal protection of the law as guaranteed by the 14th amendment to the constitution."

In a letter which the sent to the White House, it urged President Roosevelt to call the Dallas race situation to the attention of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices recently appointed to abolish discrimination against Negroes in defense industires.

Reminding the President of his statement that the welfare of the Negro is a vital factor in creating the unity required in the national crisis, the union pointed out that "the right to acquire a home and live peacebly in it is an integral part of Negro welfare."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

FEAR RACE RIOT IN DALLAS OVER ACTS OF TERROR

Civil Liberties Union Urges Federal Probe of Bombings of Many Citizens' Homes.

New York, Aug. 7—The wave of terrorism and violence against Negro residents of Dallas, Texas today led the American Civil Liberties Union to offer a reward of $1,000 for information leading to the imprisonment of those responsible for the bombing and burning of at least sixteen homes in an attempt to prevent Negroes from occupying legally acquired property.

At the same time the Union called on President Roosevelt and Acting Attorney General Francis Biddle for prompt federal action in the critical Dallas race situation.

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The offer of a $1,000 reward, posted today by the American Civil Liberties Union with the authorities of Dallas, Texas reads as follows:

"The American Civil Liberties Union, a corporation organized under the laws of New York, hereby offers a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,000) to the first person supplying information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for one year or more of any person or persons who took part in or instigated the bombing or setting fire to the property of Negro owners in South Dallas, Texas since September, 1940 for the purpose of preventing the Negroes from occupying this property.

"Information or inquiries should be addressed to the American Civil Liberties Union at its office, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Information will be held in confidence if desired.

"This offer is made solely in the interest of protecting the civil rights of all citizens without distinction, in accordance with the principles embodied in the Bill of Rights."

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

POST $1000 REWARD IN TEXAS RACE BOMBINGS

Call On Roosevelt and Biddle for Prompt Federal Action in Dallas Neighborhood Segregation Conflict

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AUG 8 1941

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400 FAMILIES RUN OUT

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Blocks Effort To Chase Men

AUG 30 1941

Provost Marshall, Aides Intervene As Cops Threatened Soldiers

HOUSTON (By John H. Thompson for ANP).—Only the coolheadedness of the provost marshall and his assistant prevented a riot when Houston police, arriving at the scene of a soldier dance, attempted to chase soldiers of the 25th and 368th Regiment of Infantry from the streets.

When the cops threatened to arrest one of the soldiers who had the courage to "talk back" to a white man, the soldiers, with the Fort Bragg incidents fresh in their minds, threatened the officers if they attempted to bother any of the troopers.

AUG 30 1941

Arrival of another cruiser car, carrying two more police officers, brought Provost Marshall Captain L. R. Lashley and his assistant, Lieutenant M. E. Thorpe, to the scene. The white commanding officers in strong language told the cops that their presence was not needed as the soldiers were not disturbing any one. "Your presence and treatment of these boys only serves to incite them," the officers told the cops. The cops left soon afterward, not to return.

Captain Lashley, in charge of the military police, told this reporter that the four companies under his command were some of the best behaved soldiers in the Army, were disciplined perfectly. He was vehement in his condemnation of the action of the cops.

The soldiers, a part of 900 men who were being convoyed by truck train to Army maneuvers in Louisiana, following the departure of police stated in no uncertain language that they did not care to be treated as the colored soldiers were treated in Fort Bragg. "We are citizens and soldiers and as such should be accorded the best of treatment at the hands of civilian officers. Uncle Sam is training us to be fighting men, not children or dogs. And as fighting men we would just as soon lay down our lives battling for our rights as battling for the rights of a false democracy," they told this correspondent.

Interviews with both non-coms and enlisted men elicited the information that all colored troops stationed at Fort Huachuaca, from where they came, were tremendously incensed at the reports of beatings, killings and arrests of innocent soldiers by Southern cops.

This was the first detachment of colored soldiers to stop in Houston and citizens of the town took them to its collective bosom. A dance was given for them by C. A. Dupree, manager of the El Dorado ballroom, one of the most beautiful in the Southwest, and more than ~~1,200~~ persons crowded the house.

AUG 30 1941

Arriving in the late afternoon the soldiers pitched camp in Emancipation Park, were given overnight leave. Camp was broken early in the morning. The men left in 200 trucks. Another batch of men passed through Houston by troop train Monday afternoon.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

25th Infantry Near Riot In Houston, Texas

(Special to Guardian)

Houston, Tex.—A repetition of the world war Houston riot was averted here by Capt. L. R. Lashley, Provest Marshall and head of the local M.P.

Local police had summoned a soldier of the 25th Colored Regular Army Infantry to the side of a police car and had become irked at the manly way the colored man "talked back."

"I'm A Soldier"

So incensed did the policeman become that he is alleged to have asked the 25th Infantryman:

"Say,—Do you know you're talking to a white man?"

"I don't give a rap," the soldier is alleged to have retorted, "I'm a member of the U.S. Army and ain't standing for any insults from you or anybody else."

The cracker policeman then threatened to take the colored man to jail. Members of the 25th Infantry crowded around the car and told the "law officer" he wasn't going to take anybody to jail in U.S. uniform without a proper reason. The atmosphere was dynamite.

AUG 30 1941

Second Police Car

Still trying to cow the colored troops, the police allegedly threatened to use their firearms as a second cruiser car joined the scene. It is further alleged that the soldiers refused to be cowed and told the "law officers" they would eat their guns if they tried to use them against U.S. soldiers. The men weren't fooling.

At this point, Capt. Lashley stepped from a nearby park and gave the local police a lecture. He told them the colored men were on legal leave and could be policed by their own colored military police. Capt. Lashley told the officers they were using bad taste in precipitating a nasty situation and furthermore he recommended that the police officers go on their way.

Soldiers Angry

The intelligent action of Capt. Lashley undoubtedly stopped a riot for the soldiers were loaded for bear. One of the soldiers revealed that the 25th had read about the terrible treatment of colored at Fort Bragg and other southern communities and they had come to Texas "prepared for anything."

The 25th Infantry is from Ft. Huachuaca, Arizona. One of the recent new chaplains is Charles R. Fisher, formerly of Medford.

AUG 30 1941

At the time of the reported incident the 25h was on its way to the war games in Louisiana.

The 25th and the 24th (Georgia) regiments are the first and oldest colored regular army infantry units in America.